

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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For Three Months 35

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Muskegon Booming Company Multied.—Forty Children Have a Narrow Escape—Michigan a Dumping Ground for Quack Doctors.

Muskegon's Big Case.

The sensational Montgomery-Booming Company case at Muskegon ended in a complete victory for the plaintiff, the jury awarding the full amount claimed, \$15,614.98.

The decision has been awaited with the greatest interest by the entire city and crowds about the streets waited for some sign from the jury room. The case will probably be appealed. This was the third trial. Plaintiffs claimed damages for the destruction of lumber and docks, alleging that the fire started from a spark of a booming company's tug which did not carry a spark arrester.

Few Additions to the Ranks.

The past year has not been an unusually prosperous one for the Michigan State Grange; the report of Secret Buell showing that but three new subordinate granges had been organized and four dormant ones revived. Regular reports were received from 221 subordinate lodges.

The treasurer reported that the receipts of the year were \$4,710.70, and the disbursements, \$3,456.10. There is a cash balance on hand of \$600. State Librarian Spence addressed the order on the subject of circulating libraries and explained the workings of the New York system, which he will endeavor to have the next Legislature of the State adopt.

Mrs. Mary Mayo, of Battle Creek, chairman of the committee on woman's work, reported that the scheme of school institution had been very successfully carried out and women were urged to participate in school caucuses and elections. Several propositions to publish the grange paper were received, but the matter has not been disposed of.

Fall of Quacks.

The Medical Library Association, headed by Dr. Milton Green of Grand Rapids, held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the features of a law the Legislature will be asked to pass this winter. The law provides for a standing board of examiners before whom all who desire to practice in this State must pass examination. It is claimed by Dr. R. S. Peterson, Dr. Green and others that Michigan is full of quacks, and that it is the dumping ground for several States and Canada, and that hundreds of people find an early grave because of their existence. The Library Association is composed of the graduates of several schools of medicine so that the movement is far from being one-sided.

Spattered with Burning Oil.

Four young children were thrown into a panic at Jackson at the home of Mrs. George C. Truesell by the accidental tipping over of a large stand lamp in the parlor. The children, none of whom were over 12 years of age, were participants in a birthday party, and the burning oil was scattered among them, setting their clothes on fire. No adult was present in the room at the time and the children rushed wildly about until two or three of the older lads dragged them out into the halls, where their burning clothes were pulled off. Several of them suffered painful injuries and one or two narrowly escaped fatal burns. The interior of the residence was destroyed.

Miss Lathrop Given \$2,500.

Helen Lathrop, a Grand Rapids school teacher, secured a judgment in Judge Adcock's court for \$2,500 against the estate of Anna Miller, deceased. Miss Lathrop quit her position and took care of Mrs. Miller from 1855 until October, 1863, when the latter died. The understanding was that Miss Lathrop was to be well paid. Mrs. Miller left \$1,000. Miss Lathrop did not think that amount sufficient and sued for \$3,000, with the result given. The case has attracted considerable attention, because of the prominence of the parties concerned.

Record of the Week.

Students at the university have again gotten into the habit of stealing signs from business places, and two had to pay a fine of \$10 each.

The police have obtained no clue to the desperado who knocked Mrs. George W. Taylor insensible at Bay City and robbed her money drawer of \$87.

There is considerable typhoid fever at present in the northwestern part of St. Clair Greenwood Township alone having forty cases. One death has resulted.

William Peters, of Keno, Mich., has sued the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad for \$105,000, claiming that a locomotive set fire to his saw mill plant which was recently destroyed.

Richmond has a chance to secure electric lighting if she wants it, a man offering to put in a plant and furnish light for but little more than what the village light now expends for street lamps, oil, etc.

The Milford marshal is a small man. When half a dozen toughs undertook to clean him out he did not mind the tin cans that hit him, but when a half brick took him aside he drew his revolver and marched four of them to the lockup. They were fined \$5 each or fifteen days.

It seems to have done Hillman good to have lost the county seat of Montmorency County. It is about a year since that event occurred, and up to that time Hillman was about as dead a town as one could find. The people have awakened, however, and in the past twelve months there have been erected a number of new residences, a church, a five town hall and jail, a saw mill, and a dam across the river, and now a grist mill has been completed and is ready for business. Hillman people are wishing that they had another county seat to lose if it would give the town such an impetus as this one did.

A bill is being prepared at Grand Rapids, to be presented to the Legislature, to enlarge the city limits to include half a square mile more territory. The proposed addition is to be used for sewer purposes.

A traveling junk shop in the person of a big man was captured at Britton the other day. Tilden, for that was his name, had a revolver, a bundle of coffee, three cakes of chocolate, nine handkerchiefs, a can of corned beef and a bunch of eleven skeleton keys on his clothes. Tilden wore a pair of pants and was happy in a cowhide fur overcoat.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

NUMBER 38.

VOLUME XVI.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Dec. 30.

Golden Text—"Redeeming the time, because the days are evil." Eph. 5: 16.

Review Sunday, coming between Christmas and New Year's, and right on the border line between 1894 and 1895, may be found a good time for both a forward and a backward look. Six months have been given to the life of Christ; six more months on the same great theme lie before. Never in the history of the church has there been such an opportunity. Never have so many heads been bowed over the sweet story. What shall be the fruit of it? God grant that a multitude may arise and say: "He is the chiefest among ten thousand" and the one "altogether lovely." God grant too, that throughout Christendom a more Christly spirit may be developed, and peace and love be widely, deeply felt. All the world looking at the Christ—looking intently and continuously at the Christ—a whole year with Jesus. How much it ought to mean to us all!

Quarterly Review.

Lesson 1. Jesus at Nazareth. Luke 4: 10-13.

Golden Text. "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh." Heb. 12: 25.

Lesson 2. The Draught of Fishes. Luke 5: 1-11.

Golden Text. "Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." Mark 1: 17.

Lesson 3. A Sabbath in Capernaum. Mark 1: 21-34.

Golden Text. "He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes." Mark 1: 22.

Lesson 4. A Paralytic Healed. Mark 2: 1-12.

Golden Text. "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." Mark 2: 10.

Lesson 5. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath. Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-5.

Golden Text. "The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark 2: 28.

Lesson 6. The Twelve Chosen. Mark 3: 6-19.

Golden Text. "He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes." Mark 1: 22.

Lesson 7. The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 20-31.

Golden Text. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." Luke 6: 31.

Lesson 8. Opposition to Christ. Mark 3: 22-23.

Golden Text. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not." John 1: 11.

Lesson 9. Christ's Testimony to John. Luke 7: 24-35.

Golden Text. "Behold, I send my messenger before thy face." Luke 7: 27.

Lesson 10. Christ Teaching by Parables. Luke 8: 4-15.

Golden Text. "The seed is the word of God." Luke 8: 11.

Lesson 11. The Twelve Sent Forth. Matt. 10: 5-16.

Golden Text. "As ye go, preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Matt. 10: 7.

Lesson 12. The Prince of Peace. Isaiah 9: 2-7.

Golden Text. "Of the increase of his favor and peace there shall be no end." Isaiah 9: 7.

Next Lesson. "John the Baptist" Beheaded." Mark 6: 17-29.

Plaster in Colors.

Colored plaster is now so frequently used for finishing the walls of new houses, that workmen do not object to its use as strongly as they did a few years ago, and it is now a common thing to see the walls of one room colored a pretty buff or yellow, and of others soft reds, old rose and other colors. It is asserted, however, that too much of the colored powder added to the plaster injures its quality. Builders are, however, experimenting with a mortar pulp that comes in all colors, and which, it is claimed, improves the mortar. A writer in the Art Interchange says that in one of its green shades it is "cool, delightful and fascinating," and gives the following directions for its use: "To prepare mortar in this manner, a small quantity should first be mixed with coloring matter and a portion dried before the fire. If the shade is too light or too dark, more color or more mortar can be added until it suits. Be sure to mix all that is needed for one room at a time, as it is difficult to match. The ceiling should be several shades lighter than the walls."

He Was Revenged.

"Haven't you got anything solid to eat?" said a traveler, discontentedly eyeing the profusion of pies and small cakes on the counter of a restaurant at one of the way stations.

"Shall I give you some beans?" said the proprietor, with his most persuasive smile.

The traveler assented, and making short work of them, asked, "how much?"

"Twenty-five cents," was the bland response.

"What!" cried the traveler. "Twenty-five cents for a spoonful of cold beans?"

The proprietor continued firm in his price, the man paid it and departed.

But late that afternoon a telegram was handed in to the restaurant keeper, for which he paid 25 cents. It ran thus:

"Don't you think your price a little high on beans?"

Ladies will find much to attract them.

Passing through a palm garden of choicest plants and flowers, they will find bazaars containing the work of women of every nation. At regular intervals grand balls, concerts, and festivals will be given for street charity. It will make Chicago the permanent city of national conventions and international fairs.

Other structures in the city can compare with it as a place for holding such assemblies. It will also aid in making the Windy City the leading center for music, art and education in the United States.

In the treasury room of the Main

Bank of Baroda is stored a carat

of gold, which cost \$1,000.

It is only 10x

feet in size, but is woven from

twins of pure pearls, with a center and corner circle of diamonds.

It took three

years to make it, and was intended as

a gift to a certain Mohammedan beau.

While Winslow Sherman, a farmer

residing near Jamestown, N. Y., was at

tending the funeral of his son and daugh-

ter-in-law, who had been killed in a rail-

road accident, robbers visited the farm-

house and murdered his wife and daugh-

ter.

The number of reindeers owned by a

Laplander in Sweden varies to a consider-

able degree.

To a party may have

from 300 to 500, and the rich Lapland-

ers will keep 1,000 and even 5,000.

The Duluth, Mesabi and Northern is

planning for an extension into Great

Northern and Canadian Pacific territory.

Illicit whisky makers fought at Ren-

den Post office, Aln., as a result of a

battle between the police and the

whisky makers.

At this office

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff Thomas Wakely

Clerk James W. Hartwick

Treasurer Wm. H. Hartwick

Prosecuting Attorney G. Palmer

Probate Wm. O. Jones

Orphans W. O. Jones

Surveyor S. Odell

SUPERVISOR.

Grove Township L. A. Wakely

South Branch J. H. Richardson

Maple Forest W. J. Annes

Grayling S. P. Marwarron

Frederick S. P. Marwarron

Blaine W. J. Niederauer

Center Plain T. P. Richardson

S. Odell

SUPERVISOR.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor.

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The currency question—how to get it.

And now a Shanghai correspondent says that Li Hung Chang has stolen \$600,000,000, but this is probably only another Li.

Desh Brockbridge should now turn his dirk into a pruning-hook and find some other way of making a fool of himself.

Congressman-elect Treloar, of Missouri, ought to get along all right in Congress; he has managed a comic opera troupe and a burlesque show.

There's a great need just now for a system of safe bookkeeping in banks. The bright men in financial work should invent something to fill the demand.

Colonel Breckinridge says he cannot see any reason why he should not draw well on the lecture platform as he is now as pure as baking powder. Perhaps that's the reason.

If Mr. Langtry really has decided that he is entitled to a divorce he should be very careful not to act too hastily; perhaps 999 of each 1,000 Americans have done the Lily an injustice.

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Two railroads owning property which was protected by Indiana militia during last summer's disturbance have now presented to the State of Indiana a bill for \$7,000 for transporting the troops to the scene of trouble. It ought to have been known that the railroads would make some sort of recognition of the State's services in their behalf.

The will of James Anthony Froude has a peculiar interest. It orders all the historian's literary papers to be destroyed, including the unprinted documents concerning the Carlyles which Thomas Carlyle bequeathed to him as executor. The Regius Professor of History at Oxford was not willing to be done by as he did; to meet the same fate at the hands of his own literary executors that he inflicted on the Sage of Chelsea. Froude was brutally candid in publishing the details of the private life of the Carlyles, and now deprives himself of his own claim for vindication by preventing equal candor in his own case. If it had not been for the precedent set by himself, nobody would find fault. But viewed in the light of events, it is hard to justify him.

It would be difficult to find in the history of crime a character as vicious, desperate, and as lacking in womanly or human feeling as Annie Mahoney, according to her portrayal of herself and the part she acted in the Hwangatha flats murder at Chicago. If all that she says is true, if she had all the causes that she describes, and more, for a revengeful feeling against Barnes, the murdered man, it would not abate a jot, the coarse and atrocious brutality of her part in the crime. Her story and that of Jordan are very diaphanous as to the facts of the murder and the causes which impelled them on to its commission, for both she and Jordan could have escaped at any time from the alleged persecutions of Barnes by leaving him and going elsewhere. The Mahoney woman, as she told the story of the murder, her ghastly jests on the subject, and the entire exhibition of her savage frivolity constitute an abhorrent spectacle and suggest possible doubts as to her sanity.

According to a report of the Civic Federation, Chicago's bread is baked in foul basements fit only for the bugs and creeping things which struggle in the spider webs and nest in the dough-filled crevices. This is the rule; the exceptions are as rare as icebergs in summer seas. The shops are so burdened with stenking vapors from sewers, leaky sinks and half-sick men that the Health Department and the Civic Federation have written the atrocities of the bakeries a greater menace to public safety than the crimes of the sweat shops. The inspectors have found knackers afflicted with infectious diseases, careless families living and sleeping in beds abutting the ovens, stale eggs and rancid batter in decaying heaps under the molding boards, clay floors hidden under inches of trimmings and ends, mixers washing hands and arms in the basins for the dishes, and dressed in dirty garments not soiled by the flour. This is not half. The whole world would drive a strong appetite to fasting or a diet of distilled water and white sand. It proved the righteousness of the distress appeal of the men who are compelled to work in such dens. It is but a fraction of the frightful disclosures made by the visitors, the first day in a campaign to include all the 500 shops, big and little, in Chicago. It was enough to secure a bitter complaint and notice against each of the offenders on the first list and an order in the mall for each to remedy his offenses or stand arrest. Health Commissioner Reynolds and the Federation Sanitary Committee were convinced by the report that the innocent brown bun of commerce may be but a bundle of coma bacilli. All doubt as to the necessity for the fight was removed by one day's investigation, a fight against a possible agency for the spread of contagion more dangerous and fatal than clothing made by the wholesale in kitchens and living rooms.

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Russia is threatened with an invasion. A great army is preparing to move upon the very palace of the Czar Siberia, the knot and the Cossacks have no terrors for the soldiers of this army, for with their tambourines in one hand and the Bible in the other they have been fighting the devil ever since Gen. Booth put the first Salvation Army jersey on. Nicholas II. returned a courteous reply to the dispatch of congratulation sent to him by Gen. Booth from London. This gracious attitude of the young autocrat aroused true Salvation Army enterprise and enthusiasm. The late Czar would not permit the Salvation Army to work in Russia, but the kindly spirit evinced by Nicholas II. is regarded as an indication that he will not prove antagonistic to the peaceful combatants. He will soon receive a petition asking permission for the Salvation Army to enter Russia and begin "rescue work" on such lines as have never been attempted before. Judged by its work the Salvation Army will perform wonders in breaking down the semi-barbarian of holy Russia. The "slum lasses" of the army work among the heathen in the lowest strata of London, New York and Chicago, and they have endured persecutions which were sometimes almost equal to the Jew-baiting atrocities in the Czar's domains. They would face no greater dangers in Russia. It would not be surprising if the Salvation Army should be the leaven to raise Russia to a higher standard of civilization.

It is said that some thieves have been planning to steal that silver statue of Ada Rehan. In this case the greed for riches seems to be complicated by a hopelessness degraded esthetic taste.

The Bluefield brass band has been mustered into service as a military company and armed with repeating rifles. We believe this was a mistake; the band was able to do more execution before.

Ollie Teal, the New York exquisite, has gone into force in Washington prohibiting any building over 110 feet high on a business street and ninety feet high on other streets.

Discourages High Buildings. A law has gone into force in Washington prohibiting any building over 110 feet high on a business street and ninety feet high on other streets.

CAN IT BE SAVED?

THE FAMOUS POLK PLACE AT NASHVILLE AND ITS CONTENTS.

Provisions of James K. Polk's Will to be Carried Out to the Letter—A Reproduction of the White House on a Smaller Scale.

[Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter.]

The old homestead of James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, is at this time, as it has been for some time past, an object of particular interest owing to the fact that in the will of this distinguished statesman the necessary division of the estate among the thirty-two heirs requires demolition. This property was purchased before President Polk took possession of the White House, and the mansion which now occupies the spacious grounds was begun during the time of the Polks at Washington and was sufficiently complete for residence before the President's retirement from office. This time embraced the years 1847 and 1848.

The mansion presents two facades, with great Corinthian columns supporting verandas, and has approaches from each of the four streets forming the square it crosses, in the very heart of the city of Nashville, Tenn. The main front is to the south and is reached through the principal thoroughfare of the city, from which the carriage drive sweeps through the immense iron gates.

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PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.

The Vine street approach, however, has always been the preferred approach of the family and pedestrian visitors. A gravelled walk, bordered with heavy twining shrubbery, lends an attractiveness to the entrance that is the secret of its popularity. To the family it was the most convenient approach to the living portion of the house from the center of the city, though in later years this feature has been much modified by the spread of the city. This walk also connected with the one leading from the house to the tomb, which was the Mecca of the great majority of those visiting the place.

As no patents have been obtained on the electric eye Prof. Coles refuses to tell what is inside of it, but it looks like a large camera whose small orifice contains a glass made like a human eye. A few nights ago the Professor gave a demonstration of his invention.

It is doubtful if there is a more imposing family mansion in the whole south than Polk place, even in the latter's decline. The exterior design and the interior arrangements were all planned to make the change from the white house less noticeable to Mrs. Polk, and the great white house of the nation's capital in the model after which the Polk mansion was built. The long L-shaped hall, embracing in its angle the reception room, and running into the ample west parlors, with twenty-foot ceilings, gives to the whole a palatial effect peculiar to the white house. The dining-rooms, guest chambers, upper hall and even the servants' quarters are arranged on the same generous scale.

In the southeast corner of the house, on the upper floor, is the room used by the president as his office during the short time allotted him to live in the new home after he surrendered the presidential chair March 4, 1849. Three months after this date he was seized with a sudden illness and only lived a few days. He died at the age of fifty-four.

The widow continued to live in the great house until her death in August, 1891, forty-two years the survivor of her distinguished husband, than whom she was not less brilliant or talented.

The great pleasure of her life through many years of widowhood was to care for this favorite room of her

"I will shoot it now," said the inventor, as the visitor backed away from the machine. In response to his touch there was a sound like the beating upon a brass gong. Opening a door at the side of the box, the Professor took out a picture like a crayon drawing. So that there might be no scepticism the autographs of the visitors were attached to another sheet of paper, upon which a view was instantly produced.

The instrument was then focused upon another part of the planet. This time the mountain ranges were different in appearance, and in the valleys in the foreground trees resembling apple trees could be easily distinguished.

Blacked by the flood of yellow light like burnished gold, they looked like pen and ink drawings upon gold leaf. The landscape was entirely different from that first shown, but the strange brilliant light was the same.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed by the name of the author; it is necessary to publish his name, as it is a mark of respect on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

It seems to us as if Li Hung Chang ought to have some redress.

In advertising, always say what you believe, if you wish people to believe what you say.

Tunes are getting distinctly better in New York. Dress suits are now being rented freely at 30 cents a night.

New York is puzzled over the pronunciation of the name of the famous violinist, Ysaye. "Pshaw! That's easy."

If men didn't get sick and tired of boarding-houses there would be very few marriages. Stewed prunes drive lots of victims to matrimony.

What most college young men really need when they are out celebrating is some good, competent musical director to conduct the yell choruses.

There is a rumor that Colonel R. G. Ingalls is delivering a really new lecture this season. The statement, however, may be a device of the advance agent.

Outsiders do not perceive the advantages of either of the rival cities of Minnesota. A man's nose is frozen as quickly in St. Paul as in Minneapolis, and vice versa.

The fact that two persons have been convicted of fraud in connection with the claim to the Townley estates will not make the English estate swindle any less popular with American gulls.

If the combined efforts of Editor Stead and Lady Somerset do not succeed in elevating the morals of this country there will be nothing to do but to depend on home talent once more.

President Havemeyer draws two salaries, aggregating \$100,000 a year. It is sad to think that he is obliged to throw out of employment several thousand American workingmen on account of hard times.

Jokes and puns are not to be found in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence or the American Constitution, and advertisers cannot afford to be very funny if they wish the public to take what they say seriously.

To make a good advertisement you need a good thing to advertise, a well-expressed advertisement, a good compositor to set the type, and a good medium in which to insert the announcement. The better the quality of each, the greater and more immediate the success.

Harold Frederic is kind enough to cable the information that "golf" in England is "pronounced just as it is spoken by the best people, and that only cads and cockneys call it 'goff.'" That lifts a great weight off our shoulders; we were actually beginning to fear that the word was not "pronounced just as it is spoken."

Down at Logan County Court-House, West Virginia, the other day, the mountaineers had a novel banquet. A few days ago they voted upon the question of dividing Logan County, and there was an overwhelming vote in favor of division. Thereupon a grand barbecue was arranged to come off at the court house. The tables were spread in the street, and all traffic was suspended. Hundreds of stalwart mountaineers came in with their wives and children from the region roundabout. Eight big black bears had been shot within a mile or two of the town, and their carcasses served in barbecue style; were the piece de resistance of the feast. The bears were flanked and surrounded with roasted and baked "possum, wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, rabbits, and all sorts of domestic fowls. Potatoes by the barrel were roasted and pumpkin pies by the hundred lined the tables. Hard cider was the beverage. "Devil Anse" Hatfield, the noted leader of the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, was master of ceremonies. He stood at the head of the table with a half-open vase, from which the butts of three big revolvers protruded. Though there is a generous price set upon "Devil Anse's" head, it is said there was not a disturbing word spoken, and that the barbecue was a great success. The popular satisfaction with the presiding officer largely grew out of the fact there are over a score of graves on the adjacent hillsides testifying to his deadly skill with those pistols.

More frequent mails for country districts and their free delivery in all settled townships, is an issue that will not down. So far as possible the country should enjoy equal privileges with large towns and cities. This must be accomplished even if the expense is partially borne by the cities. They draw their very life blood from the country, and their commerce depends upon agriculture. National development for several decades now has been in a measure at the expense of the rural districts, until the flow of population from country to town is pregnant with grave danger. If the recent elections mean anything, they mean that the people want government to take hold in earnest of just such problems as this that so vitally affect the everyday life of our people right here at home. Experiments show that rural free delivery will be very nearly self-sustaining, and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people are willing that the postoffice department run behind a few millions a year, if necessary, in order that the rural regions may have more mails and free delivery. A simpler classification of postal matter, a cheap parcel post and a fractional currency for use in the mails are also needed to make our post-office department serve the people as it should. Let this issue be agitated until, if the present Congress fails to accede to these demands, they may be promptly granted by the next Congress. Fortunately, no partisanship is involved, and it is simply a question of the people expressing their desires with sufficient force to compel adequate.

The melancholy surroundings in which the life of Ferdinand de Lesseps has come to a close afford a strange contrast to the triumphs and honors which marked his middle years. Save for his rather unimportant connections with the diplomatic service, his whole life-time was given up to two majestic enterprises involving not merely wealth and aggrandizement, but empire and the destinies of nations. The first of these plans, the construction of the Suez canal, was conceived in 1854, and met with the skeptical disapproval of nearly every agency necessary to the success of the enterprise. Not discouraged by reverses or obstacles, De Lesseps persisted in his plan with extraordinary firmness and courage. When at last the canal was completed and the first great fleet sailed through in the presence of the kings and princes of Europe the honors showered upon the daring engineer were without limit. This haze of distinction and honor surrounded him until the very day when the disclosures of the Panama scandal suddenly brought opprobrium and reproach upon his name. In the prospective waterway across the Isthmus of Panama De Lesseps saw an opportunity to duplicate the triumph at Suez. The attempt was doomed to failure, but the public still retained its confidence in the leading spirit of the scheme. It was when the shameless story of corruption and theft of public funds became known that the indignant French public hurled the worshiped De Lesseps from his place of distinction and imperiously demanded his imprisonment. Under sentence, although not in prison, deserted, scorned and hated, the brilliant engineer who opened the way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea has met his end. Gloomy as were the circumstances surrounding his death, however, his position in history is fixed, and it is a high one. The events that tarnished his good name at the close of his career will not blind the world to the recognition of the services of the man who revolutionized Europe without shedding a drop of blood."

A HARMLESS SMOKER.

Ingenious Device Wherewith a Smoker Can Intentionally Deceive Himself. A device has recently been invented by which a smoker can intentionally deceive himself. Its purpose is to enable him to break off the habit of smoking.

This is accomplished by means of a delusion which does not deprive the "user of the weed" of the pleasure of smoking, but does away with the evil effects of the habit.

With it, one smokes a cigar without drawing any smoke into the mouth or down into the lungs, and is at first so deceived by the effect as not to distinguish the difference.

A rubber bulb is in free communication with a chamber, in the base, with which the stem is connected,

and by drawing on the latter the suction causes sufficient collapse of the bulb—which is shown in collapsed form in the picture—to create a partial vacuum in the surrounding smoke chamber. This draws the smoke through the small end of the cigar, placed in the tip, and when the lips are open in the natural way the expansion of the bulb forces the smoke out of a valve immediately below the nostrils, but no smoke comes out of the mouth. It is impossible to get any nicotine in the mouth by smoking in this way, and cancer of the throat and similar troubles caused by smoking are simply out of the question.

How High Can a Wall Be Built?

The material of the brick enters into the calculation of the crushing weight of the wall. If the wall is wholly of brick, its height must be less than if stone ties are introduced occasionally to distribute the weight. We do not believe that any definite height of brick wall has yet been found to cause a crushing weight. For all ordinary purposes a brick wall can be raised to any desired height.

In the modern of office buildings, where space is valuable, brick can not be used, because a wall of brick must be made very thick if it is to be very high, and the thickness of the walls reduces office space and rentals. In such buildings the partition walls and floors are of hollow fire brick, which is light, but which will be exposed to no especial strain. The weight of the building is carried by the steel frame, and the walls are simply skins to protect the rooms from the weather. Each floor is complete in itself, its walls being carried not on the walls below, but on its own girders.

Philadelphia's Musical Mountain. In the old Truckee mining district, down the Truckee River, near Pyramid Lake, is situated Nevada's musical mountain. This mountain was first discovered by the white settlers in 1863, at which time there was some excitement in regard to the mines found in the neighborhood. The discoverers were a party of prospectors from Comstock. They had pitched their tent at the foot of the mountain, and for a few evenings thought themselves bewitched, says the Virginia City Enterprise. Each evening a little after dark, when the air was calm and all was quiet, a mysterious concert began. Out from the face of the big mountain were wafted soft strains that seemed to cause the whole atmosphere to quiver as they floated over the camp. The music then appeared to pass over until it was far, far away, and almost lost in the distance, when, beginning with a twinkling of many little silver bells, there would be a fresh gust of sweet notes from the mountain.

Story of the Attack on Nicholas II.

L. A. Ribas, the interpreter who is employed by the Burlington people, and who recently returned from a trip to Japan, where he accompanied the Corean minister, tells a story about the attempt made upon the life of the present Czar of Russia in Japan a couple of years ago which materially differs from the reports hitherto published in this country. The attempt, it will be remembered, was made while the then Czarowitz was riding in a jinrikisha, and the report then published stated that his life had been saved only through the prompt action of his cousin, Prince George. Mr. Ribas met one of the carriers of the cart in which the Czarowitz was seated, and who was in reality the man who saved the life of his royal patron. For this action the carrier was presented with 10,000 rubles by the Russian government, and the Japanese government also handsomely rewarded the brave act by giving the man a fine house in Tokyo. The credit of the action was given to Prince George, it is supposed for political effect.—San Francisco Call.

Effects of Bicycling.

Observations on the physiological effects of cycling, recently published by Dr. Blazhevich of St. Petersburg, show that the play of the chest immediately after riding diminishes from 1 to 1.5 centimeters, especially in the cases of women and children and of men racing, or beginning to use the cycle. The general effect of a summer's riding on men was practically nil; in women and children the vital capacity was slightly increased. The arm power was found to have increased more than the leg power in young persons and in beginners, but in the case of mature men used to cycling this was not evident.



JAMES G. BLAINE'S GRAVE.

This lot there stood an old hickory tree. It had been struck by lightning some years before and had died at the top, but it was trimmed and revived and how bids fair to reach as green an old age as any other tree in the cemetery.

Mr. Blaine requested when he bought the second lot that this tree should never be destroyed, and that on his death he should be buried beneath it.

PROFESSIONAL BULLIES.

Scones Who Hire Themselves for Criminal Purposes.

A peculiar feature of modern Japan is an organization known as the Soshis, bullies who are ever ready to sell themselves for any dirty or dangerous work to the highest bidder. Every politician has a number of them connected with him, and every political meeting is filled with them. They hire themselves out to break up political meetings, intimidate nervous statesmen, dominate the voting booths and sometimes even to commit assault or murder. They carry sword canes and during elections the papers are full of the attacks of one band of Soshis upon another, and of statements as to how one prominent man, accompanied by his Soshi, was met by another statesman, with his Soshi, and how the two fought the matter out on the street.

These Soshis come from the student class. Thousands of young Japanese

have been studying professions, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of lawyers and doctors more than are needed. The government places all are overcrowded, and the universities have been turning out their graduates by the hundreds a year. The brightest students have been picked out by the government and sent abroad to finish their

MARKED BY A TREE.

The Lightning Blasted Hickory that Stands by Jas. G. Blaine's Grave.

The graves of Walker Blaine and his sister, Mrs. Alice Stanwood Copinger, in Oak Hill Cemetery, are marked by plain monuments, the first a round-topped slab of marble, without an inscription except the name of the deceased. The second is a tall, slender, thin column of marble, inscribed with the name of the deceased and the date of birth and death. The third is a small, low, rectangular stone with the name of the deceased and the date of birth and death.

The fourth is a tall, slender, thin column of marble, inscribed with the name of the deceased and the date of birth and death.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

President Cleveland has gone hunting, taking the same crowd and the same kind of bait used on his fishing excursions.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The trouble with the Democratic party is that all of its statesmen put together do not know as much about finance as Uncle John Sherman.

Carlisle Democrats will have the benefit of the council and advice of both Coxey and Browne, who are now in Washington. They are both men of experience, and are of the same line of statesmen as those now in power.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Democratic Cincinnati *Engager* says: "Grover Cleveland stands in the way of true monetary reform for two years yet, unless financial distress shall drive him out of his tracks." That is quite a positive assertion to come from the leading Democratic paper of Ohio.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Democratic bosses of Boston and the newspapers got down on their prayer knees and fairly begged the people to give heart to the administration and Congress by electing a Democrat mayor. But the people were in no mood for such nonsense. They have had enough.—*Inter-Ocean*.

What is the use of New York doctors' waiting for a convict to test the return of life after death from electrocution? Why not try it on the Democratic party of the State, or on Tammany? If the doctors could make either one breathe or kick the whole question would be settled beyond dispute.—*Inter-Ocean*.

Vice President Evans, of Tennessee, sounds well. Democrats for the past thirty years have been afraid to name a Southern man for President or Vice President, and yet they were wholly dependent upon the South for votes to elect. No Southern statesman has dared to aspire to a Democratic nomination for President.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Wilson-Gorman tariff reduced the duty on tin plate. The manufacturers to meet foreign competition were compelled to reduce wages and made a cut of from 20 to 25 per cent. The men refused to accept the reduction and the manufacturers are now advertising for non-Union men to operate their plants. Low duties make low wages for labor.

One-fifth of the fifty-million loan negotiated by the government is already gone. The fallacy that the administration is borrowing money "to maintain the gold reserve" is rapidly being exploded. The administration is borrowing money to meet a deficit in the running expenses of the government, brought about by the incapacity of democrat legislation.—*Bay City Tribune*.

The President notes with gratification that pensions will begin to grow less next year. Nothing it would seem, would gratify the patriotic Democratic heart more certainly than to see old pensioners in the bone yard. If some calamity should kill half the pensioners, the democrats would feel like holding a jollification meeting to congratulate the people upon the ridance of "the load of pauper pensioners."—*Inter-Ocean*.

The administration has made another attack upon the pensioners in the new order forcing veterans' widows to prove that they are paupers before they can receive the pittance that is theirs by right. This ruling is an outrage upon the principle that makes the giving of a pension a duty on the part of the government. It is an insult to the memory of every man who followed the flag and has now passed beyond the need of a pension. To the widows of the men who fought for the Nation the government owes a great debt, and the American people will insist that this debt shall be paid.—*N.Y. Press*.

President Cleveland in each of his annual messages states and reiterates that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well known pension frauds", and the pension department instead of giving its time to the settlement of claims which were already perfected, devoted it almost entirely to the unearthing and punishment of frauds. After spending over \$500,000, the Commissioner reports the conviction of 104 persons who were connected with obtaining and receiving a fraudulent pension. Only one case in every 5,500. Without boasting or the sounding of trumpets Commissioner Raum had 175 convicted at one third the expense, and passed on ten claims where the present Commissioner has one.

At a banquet given Thursday night of last week, in New York City, by Meagher's Irish Brigade association in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Democrat, from the Eleventh New York district, gave his opinion of the cause of the recent utter rout of the Democrats. He said:

"I want to speak of the recent avalanche as a victim. I want to congratulate the dead soldiers on winning the victory. My successor is an old soldier, so I don't care. It's all right. Some people say that Dr. Parkhurst did it, but I say that when any party attempts to pass a pension bill that takes the food from the mouths of the widows and orphans of those who fought for the Union, that party will surely go to the wall. And what is more wonderful is that there were more Republicans elected in the South than there were Democrats in the North."

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning the CHAFFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind.

Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as a letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

How to Make a Really Happy New Year.

We all want to know how to make the New Year the happiest one in our lives, and advice on the subject from "many men and many minds" will be found in a unique symposium on the subject by Col. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor of New York, Dr. A. Conant Doyle, Rev. Dr. S. Reynolds Hale, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Odette Tyler, and Nelson Wheatecroft, in DEMOREST MAGAZINE for January. "The Empire of Japan" is a timely article, beautifully illustrated, helping us to understand the secret of the wonderful success of the Japanese in the East. You can visit the land of Oliver, also, — reading in your easy-chair, — and learn all about olives and how to become a connoisseur in selecting that much adulterated article, olive oil. There are the usual interesting stories, many of them illustrated, and adapted to old and young. "Home Art," as always, contains beautiful designs for nimble fingers to execute; and "Sanitarian" is filled with timely "Kernels of Precaution and Comfort." If there are any much-talked-about people whose pictures you want, you are sure to find the best portrait extant in the Portrait Album of the current number of Demorest's. The subscription price is \$2 a year, and single numbers are only 20 cents. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

The Education of the Blind. The Midland Republican of Dec. 7th, says:

"Samples of copies and biscuit, made by girls totally blind, can be seen at the Republican office. These samples are from some that were taken Tuesday from the school for the Blind (at Lansing) to Adrian for exhibition in connection with the convention there of the State Board of Correction and Charities. A hammock and various samples of needle work made by the children at the school, were exhibited, also a book of raised point letter (Braille) which was stereotyped and printed at the school, and best of all, four of the children were there, two girls and two boys, who read from the books and the stereotyped with their fingers played the piano, sang, wrote Braille from dictation, gave recitations etc., arousing great interest, in those who saw and heard them. They were under the immediate care of Supt. Church and a lady teacher and remained through the entire convention, also visiting the Industrial Home for girls. The children enjoyed the change from school routine immensely and sat with great patience through the long sessions, in which some most valuable papers and discussions were given.

Hon. L. C. Storrs, Secretary of the State Board of Correction and Charities says that the school of the Blind was never in better condition than now."

This school is a state institution and is located at Lansing. Blind children are boarded and taught free of charge. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of the School of the Blind, Lansing, Mich.

Any person knowing of a blind child, or one nearly blind as to be unable to learn in the public schools, should encourage the parents or guardian to have such child sent to the school at Lansing.

The next thing Grover will be extending the civil service rules to include the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, '94.
Mr. Cleveland has a Christmas gift in the shape of a big disappointment awaiting his return to Washington. When he left on his feathered duck hunting trip he thought that he had the democratic ducks, lame and otherwise, of the House all cooped, and that the currency hodge-podge proposed by Secretary Carlisle would be passed by the House before he returned. He had scarcely got away before the revolt began, and it quickly reached such proportions that the House committee on Rules did not dare to report a rule limiting debate and setting time to vote upon the currency bill. So many democrat expressed their intention to vote against such a rule that it was made plain that with their votes and the solid republican and populist vote of the House cast against it the rule would be repudiated by the House, which would not only have killed the currency bill but would also have given the committee on Rules a bad black eye.

The debate on the currency bill is to go on until Saturday afternoon, when a recess will be taken until the 3d of January, when it will be resumed and continued until a democratic caucus decided what is to be done with the bill. Its best friends admit that the passage of the bill by the House is very doubtful, and it is regarded as a certainty that it cannot pass the Senate in its present shape. The silver men in the House are at work trying to secure pledges from a majority in favor of a substitute currency bill which will include the free coinage of silver. They say they will not make the attempt unless they are certain of success. The republicans have given notice that they will not filibuster against the bill, but will be willing to have it voted upon after a reasonable time has been devoted to debate.

Hon. J. A. Kasson, of Iowa, thus defines National protection, which is now and always has been advocated by the republican party: "It means legislative encouragement to the employment of American capital and labor at home in the development of all our national sources of wealth and prosperity, instead of sending our capital abroad to aid in the production of foreign wealth and to pay for foreign labor. It means legislative security against the dependency of the Nation upon foreign countries for its means of defense, and our people for necessaries and comforts of life. It means legislative barriers against the exhaustion of the wealth of the country by sending it abroad in exchange for perishable articles, instead of using it at home in exchange for the like articles produced by American labor from the earth or in the factory. In the former case both money and the article it buys are lost to our country; in the latter, the money stays at home and goes on buying."

Poor Springer! He is catching it on all sides, because of his turning a financial sumersault to lead the administration forces in their fight for the Carlisle currency bill, but the unkindest cut of all came from one of his Illinois colleagues, who said: "You fellows are altogether too hard on Springer. It's a pity if so able a man as Mr. Springer can't be permitted to change his mind as often as once in a session, especially as the administration had not declared itself on this subject last session."

Ex-Senator Mahone, of Va., is still blocking legislation for the erection of a new Government Printing Office. For four years he has been able to kill in the Senate all propositions looking to the purchase of any other ground than that owned by him, but not strong enough to get the House to endorse the purchase of his ground. The fight has been renewed, and it will soon be known whether the victor will be Mahone or Congress. If the latter a new Government Printing Office will at once be begun; if the former, the whole matter will go over to the next Congress and the fight be started fresh next year.

The long delayed report of Admiral Walker, made public only after it was demanded by a Senate resolution, exposes another disgraceful chapter in the administration's treatment of Hawaii. Although admiral Walker made it plain that an American war vessel should be kept in Hawaii waters to protect American interests and to counteract English influence, the administration has failed to do so, thus giving the English, who do keep a war vessel there, every opportunity to scheme against the new republic and to give secret support to the royalists on the Islands. Admiral Walker's report closed thusly: "Had the department's orders given me discretion in the matter, I should have left the Philadelphia at Honolulu and returned to San Francisco, with my staff, by mail steamer, following the arrival of the Charleston by the 18th; but as they were entirely unqualified, I had no choice but to obey them at the earliest moment that such a course was justified by paramount public interests. I trust that another ship will be sent to Honolulu at the earliest practical moment."

The next thing Grover will be extending the civil service rules to include the President of the United States.

The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

YOUR HOME PAPER

cannot be replaced by even greater publications from larger cities; they cannot supply completely the many items of home news that are of the greatest interest, but for State, National, and world wide news, the greater paper must be looked to. The Detroit EVENING NEWS stands as the leader in the State, and should go hand in hand with your home paper.

2 CENTS PER COPY.
10 CENTS PER WEEK.
\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

The Evening News,

Detroit, Mich.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Candy Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN, TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	10 "
String Beans,	10 "
Lima Beans,	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	10 "
Red Cherries,	10 "
Strawberries,	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	10 "
Dried Beef,	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	10 "
Catsup,	10 "
Horse Radish,	10 "
Olives,	10 "

D O you read The Cosmopolitan Magazine?

PERHAPS you think that

AT 15 CENTS

it cannot equal the more expensive periodicals???

Here is a part of the contents of a single number—that for DECEMBER:

STORIES BY

RUDYARD KIPLING, WM. DEAN HOWELLS,

MRS. BURTON HARRISON, MRS. SPENCER TRASK, ALBION W. TOURGE.

POEMS BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, EDMUND CLARENCE STEEDMAN, SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY REMINGTON, TOCHÉ, VAN SCHAECK, REINHART, GIBSON, STEPHENS.

A GREAT monthly feature of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* is its literary department, "in the World of Art and Letters," where the best books of the month are discussed or noted. You can absolutely rely upon the candor of what is said. It is conducted by eight of the most famous critics of the world, including FRANCISQUE SARCEY, FREDERIC SPIELHAGEN, AGUSTINUS, ALFRED DE MUN, and many others.

Besides all this, the December number contains an article on "The Relations of Photography to Art," illustrated by a series of beautiful faces; a travel article by NAPOLEON NEY, grandson of the Marshal; a charming sketch, beautifully illustrated, of Queen MARIA OF PORTUGAL; and a series of illustrations on "The Passions of History," to which James Anthony Froude and Edmund Gosse have contributed. And all this for 15 cents, or \$1.00 a year.

You might be charged more than 15 cents for such a number—25 cents, 35 cents, even \$1.00, but could it contain better material?

JUNGLE SAM'S CONQUEROR POWDER

IS THE BEST MEDICINE

for the cure of All kinds of Skin Diseases. It purifies the blood, prevents colds and cures Coughs, Colds, Colds, Headaches, Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals it for the cure of Skin Diseases. It is a powder made of dried roots, seeds, leaves, bark, and flowers, used and warranted for over twenty years. Everyone owning a horse or cattle should give it a trial. Made by EXCELSIOR PROPRIETARY MEDICAL COMPANY, of Hastings, Mich., and FARNER JONES' HORSE DOCTOR, Mail and Drug Stores.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, etc. Does right to the spot of pain. Nothing else is good for Man and Animal. Try it.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Life Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption, and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

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can stand the wear and give perfect

satisfaction. Never stain and not affected

by moisture. Try them and you will never regret it. Ask for those with above trade mark and refuse any imitations.

The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

Evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett's.

Memorial services at M. E. church next Sunday evening. All are invited.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Miss Alice Thompson, of Waters, is visiting her cousin, Miss May Wheeler.

50 Doz. Canned Corn going at 8 cts., at Claggett's.

A. A. Smith, Esq., of Beaver Creek township, went to Hillsdale county last Monday.

Fresh Candles for the Holidays, at Claggett's.

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California Dried Fruits, finest in the City, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Henry Bauman and child, of Lewiston, was visiting with her parents, last week.

Aunt Jenina's Pancake Flour is all the go. Try it, at Claggett's.

P. Aeblie, of Blaine, offers a good Milk Cow for sale, cheap.

J. J. Maldon, of Bagley, was in town the beginning of the week and made us a pleasant call.

100 Dozen Eclipse Tomatoes, best in the market for 10 cents, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Frances Staley returned on Tuesday from a three weeks' visit with their friends at Albion and Caro.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

D. S. Waldron went to South Branch township, to eat his Christmas dinner with his brother and family.

100 Dozen Prairie Rose Corn. New Stock. Only a dime, at Claggett's.

Mrs. L. C. Cole has two pleasant rooms to rent, next to Town Hall.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Miss Mason, who has been a resident of Grayling for the last two years, returned to her home at Rochester, last Monday.

75 Doz. Sugar Loaf Beans. Can't be beat. To be sold for ten cents, at Claggett's.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church realized about \$80.00 by their Fair and Supper, last week.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3.50, for the next thirty days, only.

The M. C. R. pay car went up the road last Saturday to the delight of the employees along the line.

Dolls-Toys-Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Agnes Bates returned from Gaylord, last Saturday, to pass her vacation with friends in Grayling.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

To-morrow, Friday, is the 17th birthday of Holger Hanson. We trust that he may live to celebrate scores of them.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Miss Paney Havens and Miss Cassie Bates, who are attending the Normal School at Ypsilanti, came home to spend the holidays with their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner had the pleasure of entertaining on Christmas, her brother, Mr. Jas. Porter, of Chico, whom she had not seen for thirteen years.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

H. C. Holbrook has received notice that his pension will be reduced if he does not produce sufficient evidence to refute the charge made by some one in Grayling, that he is a fraud.

The largest line of Xmas & New Year presents ever brought to Grayling, at Fournier's Drug Store.

MARRIED—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. G. Taylor, Miss Amanda Wakeley and Mr. Fred G. Rose. All of Grayling.

For your Christmas dinners go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight, where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society will meet on Friday of each week at the Church Parlors for work.

The second Friday of each month a Supper will be served from 5 to 7 for 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

50 Doz. Sea Lion Salmon, a great bargain at only a dime, at Claggett's.

Mrs. E. A. Keeler and daughter went to Bay City, last Thursday, returning on Saturday.

Santa Claus Headquarters are at Fournier's Drug Store.

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Memorial Services will be held in the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30th, in memory of the members of Marvin Post, G. A. R., who died during the year 1894. Rev. Taylor will deliver the Sermon. Every member is expected to attend.

Mrs. Lizzie Foley, nee Bradley, closed a three months term of school in the Webb district, in Frederic, last week, with such success that she is reengaged for four months beginning January 7th.

Christmas services with the original Santa Claus, St. Nicholas, or whatever he may be called, were held at the M. E. church, on Monday evening, to the delight of the many children who attended, as well as to those of a more mature age.

Christmas services were held at the Lutheran church in the evening. The presents to the children were more than numerous. Rev. Henrity and wife were presented by R. Hanson, on behalf of their band and the congregation with a silver tea service, etc., which he accepted in a short address in Danish.

The Michigan Central R. R. Co. will sell Holiday Excursion Tickets to all points on its lines in Michigan, and to points on connecting lines within the state at rate of one and one third lowest first-class fare for the round trip. Dates of sale Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, 1894, and Jan. 1st, 1895, limited to return up to and including Jan. 2nd, 1895.

The annual election of officers in the Woman's Relief Corps was held Dec. 14th, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Isabel Forbush; S. V. P., Mary M. Smith; J. V. P., Annie M. Stevenson; Secy., Ida Jeffery; Treas., Mary F. Waugh; Chap., Eunice Mitchell; Conductor, Lida Demorest; Asst. Con., Sarah Wolverton; Guard, Carrie Crane; Asst. Guard, Delta Manes. Mrs. Eunice Mitchell was elected delegate to the State convention at Mt. Clemens and Mrs. Ida Jeffery alternate.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ON THE SOUTH COAST.

A DISTRICT IN ITALY WHERE EARTHQUAKES COME OFTEN.

A Country Where the People Are Always Ready to Jump and Run—A Region of Sand, Seismic Convulsions and Misery.

BETWEEN TWO VOLCANOES.

The terrible earthquakes reported from the southern extremity of Italy are no novelty to the people of that portion of the peninsula. For over 1,000 years the southern coast of Italy has been subject to recurring seismic convulsions, and their frequency has been so great during the last three centuries that they have practically made a desert of the whole coast from Naples to the south, following the toe of the giant foot round to the heel. For over a century a curious periodicity has been observed in the eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna. When one is active the other is quiescent, and vice versa. Between the two is Stromboli, that from the earliest times has never been quiet, and with Stromboli as the center of the volcanic disturbance the pendulum swings from Vesuvius in the Bay of Naples to Etna in Sicily, and back again. But there are times, not very frequent, when both are quiet, and then the trouble begins on the South Italian

large when the character of the country is taken into account.

But there is the best possible reason to believe that the entire coast is once healthy, and, in consequence, was also populous. Before the days of the Roman Empire the cities of the Greeks were scattered all along the coast, and so numerous and rich were they that the Italian colonies rivaled the home

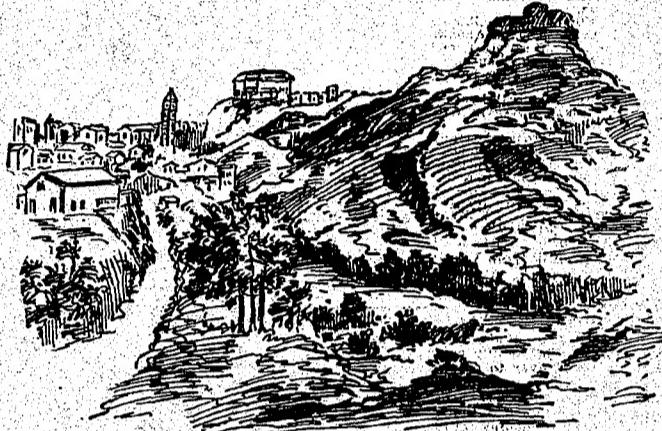
are almost as much of a curiosity in Reggio as in Paris.

But they are not needed to recall to the beholder the fact that he is in Italy. The marvelous beauty of the women is enough. Every one is a painter's model; every one looks as though she had stepped out of an antique picture. There are hundreds in Reggio who could stand as models for Venus, or Diana,



REGGIO AND THE SICILIAN COAST.

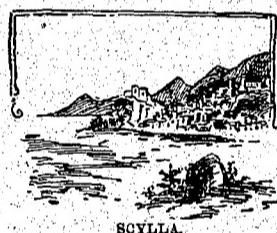
country. Even during the Roman supremacy the southern end of the peninsula was noted for its wealth, and only after the eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna and the accompanying earthquakes became numerous and destructive did the coast fall into commercial decay. Not a few dozen villages and groups of ruins at every mile mark the coast that once sent fleets to every part of the Mediterranean and defied alike the power of Greece and Carthage.



A VILLAGE AND CASTLE IN CALABRIA.

coast, for as sure as Etna and Vesuvius calm down the earthquakes in Calabria begin. It is true there are earthquakes there at other times also; in fact, there is hardly a day in the year when an earthquake may not be looked for at some point along the coast, but when both great volcanoes are quiet earthquakes of unusual violence may be expected, and the expectation may indeed doomed to disappointment.

The consequence is that the whole coast is almost desolate. The frequency of the shocks renders the construction of houses of any considerable size



SCYLLA.

very inadvisable; in fact, a large house is generally tumbled over before it is fairly completed, and so the villages are of small one-story houses, from which the inhabitants are ready to flee into the open air at a moment's notice. They are always expecting an earthquake, are always prepared for one, and never feel the slightest surprise when one comes. No matter what the villager of the Calabrian coast may be doing, he is never so engrossed in his job as not to quit it when he feels the first tremor of the earth beneath his feet, but drops everything and gets into the open air in a few jumps as possible, for he knows that there is danger, if not death, in delay. He thus lives in a constant state of nervousness, and even in sleep is ready to jump and run. A recent traveler, telling of his experience in a coast town, heard an unusual sound, which proved to be the village blacksmith striking a board with his heavy hammer. It was easily explained on investigation, and the entire population was investigating it less than one minute, for nobody understood it, and every one suspected that it might be some new form of earthquake manifestation.

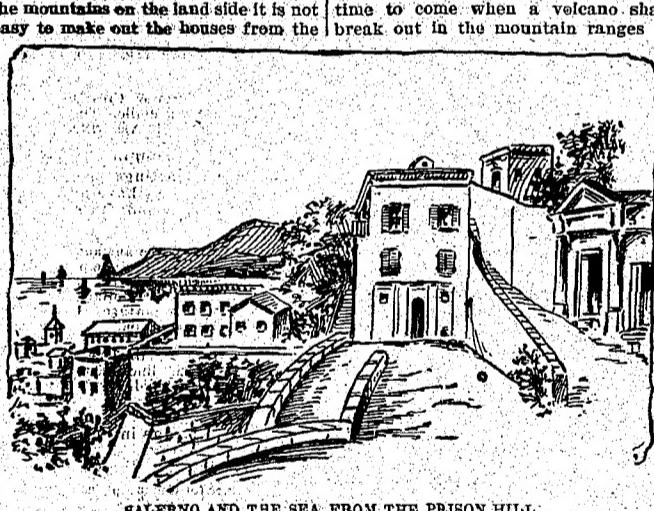
But the earthquake is not the only drawback to life on the Calabrian coast. One of the most singular changes of climate recorded in the annals of meteorology is that which has come about in the last fifteen or eighteen centuries in certain parts of Italy. The Roman Campagna, for instance, in the days of the Empire, was a singularly pleasant, fertile and salubrious country. All over the plain are to be found the ruins of the villas which once belonged to wealthy Roman gentlemen, who, during the heat of the Italian summer, left the city for the coolness of the plains outside. Now the Campagna is deadly. Every part reeks with malaria, and the incurious traveler who passes a night, or sometimes even a day, in the vicinity of its sluggish streams and fetid marshes always pays the penalty by a long illness—sometimes with his life. The southern coast is, in this respect, like the Campagna. Some points are so unhealthy that men cannot live in their vicinity; there are stations on the railroad that follows the coast so deadly that an appointment as stationmaster is considered equivalent to a sentence of death. For many miles at a stretch the coast is uninhabited even by the acclimated natives, who, when obliged to go thither, finish their business by daylight, and toward nightfall go to the hills, where safety is to be found. This is one of the most remarkable things about the desolate coast, the fact that immunity from the malaria is to be found among the foothills of the range that makes the backbone of the peninsula. Thus, while the coast is deadly, the hills, two or three miles away, are as healthy as a tropical climate can be, and the population of the mountains, though not dense, is yet

large when the character of the country is taken into account.

But there is the best possible reason to believe that the entire coast is once healthy, and, in consequence, was also populous. Before the days of the Roman Empire the cities of the Greeks were scattered all along the coast, and so numerous and rich were they that the Italian colonies rivaled the home

are almost as much of a curiosity in Reggio as in Paris.

But they are not needed to recall to the beholder the fact that he is in Italy. The marvelous beauty of the women is enough. Every one is a painter's model; every one looks as though she had stepped out of an antique picture. There are hundreds in Reggio who could stand as models for Venus, or Diana,



SALERNO AND THE SEA, FROM THE PRISON HILL.

masses of rock that overhang and shut them in from view.

One of the few exceptions to the dreariness of the southern coast is the city of Reggio, where recently such fearful destruction was wrought by the earthquake. The causes of the difference between the country about Reggio and the rest of the shore are as mysterious as the reasons for the prevalence of the plague elsewhere, but certain it is, no part of Italy is fairer than the district that harbors all its lemons and oranges in Reggio. The neighborhood is one of singular beauty. Picturesque villages crowd every hill-top, while across the blue straits of Messina rises a vision of Sicily and the snowy heights of Etna. The country round Reggio is one great orange plantation, and everywhere the perfume of the blossoms and the fragrance of the

the north, for they have a pet theory that when there is such an outbreak relief will be given to the forces of nature, and that by the new outlet between Vesuvius and Etna the fires and gases will pour out and earthquakes will cease. They may be right or they may be wrong, but they are certainly entitled to have a theory on the subject, and after all it is not improbable that they know as much about the matter in question as the man who, 3,000 or 4,000 miles from the nearest volcano, and in a country that never had an earthquake, sits down at his desk and gravely discusses the causes of seismic convulsions.

California's Wonderful Temple.

In Southern California, in the County of San Luis Obispo, there is situated one of the most remarkable prehistoric monuments known to the archaeologists. From a distance it looks like an immense rock rising from the plains of Carrizo, but upon nearer approach it is seen to be a temple of extraordinary dimensions and of unknown antiquity. The inner court has a level floor 225 feet long and 125 feet wide, and the ceiling is from 60 to 100 feet high, according to situation. The building was evidently used by prehistoric man, but for what purpose, and how long since, no one knows. It has been suggested, however, that it was either a temple of worship or the capital of some ancient government. The walls and portions of the ceiling are beautifully decorated with paintings in colors red, white and black, many of them supposed to have some symbolic meaning. The colors are apparently as bright as when first laid on. The Indians of that locality are said to have no traditions concerning the building of this temple, yet there is a pathetic, yet ludicrous entry in the old records of the Cape commanders, bear-

ing date the 22d of January, 1633. "This night," says the chronicle, "it appeared as if the lions would take the fort by storm."—The Fortnightly Review.

CHARLES HOBSON.

Sketch of One of the Most Noted Socialists in England.

One of the most noted socialists in England is Charles Hobson, English socialists desire to obtain for the whole community complete ownership of the means of transport, the means of manufacture, the mines and the land. Thus they hope to put an end forever to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and eventually to establish national communism on a sound basis. Mr. Hobson is an officer of the Labor Electoral Association, and was chairman of the British section at the Zwickel socialist congress in August last. He is a man of genial disposition and scrupulous fairness, who has worked long and arduously in the cause of the international organization of labor.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

A Melancholy Interest Attaches Itself to Her Life.

A melancholy interest attaches itself to the young Queen of Portugal. She was the eldest and favorite child of the late Comte de Paris, and it was owing more or less directly to her marriage to the then Duke of Braganza, that the French government passed the Expulsion Bill against the direct heirs of families who had once reigned in France. Amelie Louise Helene D'Orleans was born at Twickenham 29 years ago. She married when quite young, and is the mother of two handsome sturdy boys. The Duke of Braganza succeeded his father five years ago, and since that time both he and Queen Amelie have won golden opinions from their subjects and foreign critics. Queen Amelie is devoted to her children, takes an active interest in the condition of her husband's people, and is greatly beloved by them.

KING OF DAHOMEY.

Good Specimen of African Royalty Is Here Presented.

A good specimen of African royalty is the new king of Dahomey, Agolagbo. He is 35 years of age, and a brother of the late king. Agolagbo is tall, dignified and attractive—from an African point of view. He is very particular in matters of dress, wearing a garment of silk and parti-colored satin, fastened around the waist and held at his shoulder by one of his numerous attendants. On his head he wears a turban with three cockades, and hanging down in front of his face, like a horse's nose bag, is a little silver sleeve, supposed to strain the gnats and bad smells of Dahomey out of the air which his Majesty breathes. Many women attend him. One drives away flies, another fans him, another attends after his umbrella, and a fourth attends to his smoking apparatus. The French are responsible for his coronation.

MAKING A FLYING MACHINE.

The Bell Telephone Man Is Now Working on a New Invention.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell is not idly enjoying the fame and wealth which the invention of the telephone has won for him.

He is now secretly working on a new invention, which is rumored to be a flying machine, regarding which Prof. Bell is as mute as a sphinx. The world may again be startled by a marvelous contrivance, the result of his genius and labor. Prof. Bell's career is a romantic one. His wife is totally deaf, and it was while experimenting on mechanical appliances to relieve her that he discovered the secret of the transmitter of the telephone. His devoted attention to his wife is a marked trait of Prof. Bell's character. Notoriety is distant to him, and he leads a quiet life away from the centers of business and society. Prof. Bell was born in Scotland in 1847, and came to the United States in 1872.

Game at the Cape, 1632.

When the early Dutch settlers landed at the cape in 1652, and under their first Governor, stout Jan Van Riebeek, took possession of the soil, they found the country one vast and tempestuous natural preserve of great game.

Down to the very shores of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean there wandered a countless multitude of the noblest and rarest species with which a prodigal nature ever blessed the earth. The elephant, rhinoceros, and buffalo roamed everywhere; the hippopotamus bathed in its unwieldy form in every stream and river; the lion, leopard, and cheetah pursued their way unchecked; the elephant, kudu, gnu, hartebeest, and a number of other fine antelopes grazed in astonishing plenty.

The mountain zebras paced the steppes of the Cape peninsula and every other range of the colony in strong troops; the quagga (now, alas! extinct) thronged the karroo plains. In every corner of that vast land, upon flat and upland, in deep and lonely kloof, and over boundless plain, there wandered, free and undisturbed as they had wandered through countless ages of the past, an unexampled array of wild animals.

The early Dutch settlers scarcely knew what to do with this profusion of game. The clouds and kudoes broke into their gardens and vineyards, the elephants and rhinoceroses made hay with their crops; the lions besieged them in their fort and dogged Gov. Van Riebeek in his garden. There is a pathetic, yet ludicrous entry in the old records of the Cape commanders, bear-

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HOW FISH BREATHE.

Require but the Minimum of Oxygen to Keep Up Temperature.

The gills of the fish are situated at the back part of the sides of the head, and consist of a number of vascular membranes, which are generally arranged in double, fringelike rows, attached to the parts by the base only. In some cases these membranes are feather-shaped; in others, mere folds attached to the sides of the gill cavities. The fish is a cold-blooded animal; that is to say, its temperature is seldom more than a degree or two higher than the water in which it lives. This being true, the creature needs but a very small amount of oxygen to keep the blood at a temperature sufficiently high to sustain life. This oxygen is supplied to the blood of the fish by respiration, large quantities of water, or rather, drinking, large quantities of water, and respiring the air separated from it by the gills. This explains why a fish cannot live in a tank of water, which has been sifted through the gills, time and time again, any better than a human being or other animal can in air that has been deprived of all its oxygen by being taken into lungs and expelled without being aerated. Fish that die in the stale water of aquariums may be properly said to drown, because they perish for want of air, the same thing which occasions death by drowning in man and other lung-breathing animals.

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BARN FOR THE STOCK

BUILDING IN WHICH ALL MAY BE HOUSED.

Advantages of Having All Kinds of Stock Under One Roof—How to Have a Constant Water Supply—Weather Reports on the Farm.

A Convenient Barn.
Some farmers would be glad to build contemplated barns so that all kinds of stock kept on a place devoted to general farming may be gathered under one roof. This plan has its advantages and its disadvantages—more of the former than of the latter, perhaps, if one places



FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.
its proper value upon ease in doing one's work. The illustrations given herewith may afford suggestions for those desiring to build general purpose barns. The barn is of the ordinary shape, with a wing on either end, as seen in Fig. 1, the main or feeding floor being across the middle of the barn proper. The floor plan (Fig. 2) leaves little to add by way of explanation, except that provision may be made for feeding the young stock from the second floor through chutes at the end of the barn proper. It is intended for the young stock to run loose in the pen provided—which should have a canted floor—and that the manure from the cattle and horse stalls should be wheeled daily into this pen, spread



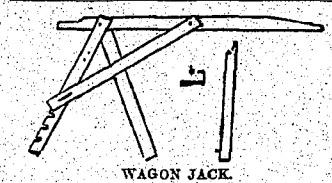
FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN.

and covered with litter. It will thus be firmly packed and kept in the best of condition. If such a barn could be built where it could have a dry cellar, the manure could be dropped into the cellar, where also could be stored roots, while the silo could extend down through the cellar, the root room being, of course, partitioned off from the space devoted to the manure.—American Agriculturist.

Improving Meadows and Pastures.

In most meadows and pasture fields are patches of greater or less extent that are not nearly as productive as the remainder of the field, though the entire surface is uniformly seeded. These unproductive places are usually knolls or hillsides, from which the fertility of the soil has been exhausted by washing or cropping. During autumn they can easily be located and brought back to a state of fertility. First apply a good seeding of timothy, or other grass seed, and then cover the entire surface half an inch or more deep with well-rotted barn yard manure, or a heavy sowing of commercial fertilizer, passing over the spots several times with a spring tooth or other harrow. The early fall rains will cause the seed to germinate, and the whole surface should present a healthy, green appearance before winter sets in. Frequently a field that has been into grass for many years is well set with moss, in which case scatter seed over the surface, apply some rich manure, and harrow until the surface looks ragged, thus laying the foundation for an increased growth of herbage, and all at small expense, without replowing the field. These bare spots are not at all pleasant to look at and do not speak well for the farmer.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Wagon Jack.
It should be made of seasoned hickory. The fever is 1x2 in., 44 in. long, the legs 1x2 in. long, cross bar 1x1½, 30 in. long; bolt legs to lever 7 in. from end, bolt crossbar 22 in. from same end, bolting loosely and using ½-in. bolts. For the pin in the end of the crossbar use ¾-in. rod bent as at B,



WAGON JACK.
and insert the bar as at C; it should project 3 in. Give it a coat of paint. It is light but powerful, holds a wagon securely, is quickly adjusted, and when not in use will fold up compactly or can be hung up by the pin in the bar.

Tree Planting in Autumn.

A correspondent of the County Gentleman objects to the practice of removing young trees from the nursery rows in autumn before they have completed their growth. It is a common practice to strip the leaves off from these trees, which does not hurt if the wood is matured. They will then come off easily, but if this is done while the tree is still growing, it often shrivels, and suffers in consequence. For orchard planting the writer prefers small well-rooted trees. These are cut back low to the ground the next spring, and they will then grow rapidly, need no staking, and the ample root system will insure a good crop.

Weather Reports on the Farm.
To show the need there is for the farmer to be in close communication with the sources of information, I will give an instance. In my business of farming I early realized how much success depended upon the weather, and made a daily study of the reports sent out by the Weather Bureau. These I arranged to have reach me each morning. One morning that gave promise of being the best day of the year, I sent two teams to cut a clover patch of sixteen acres. As soon as the day's weather report came I saw by it that a storm was coming from the west, and I hurried to my clover field and stopped the work there, sending the teams to cultivate in the corn field. The men were disgusted and looked at me as if they thought I had lost my mind, as there was not an indication of a storm to be seen. I went to a neighbor, who had

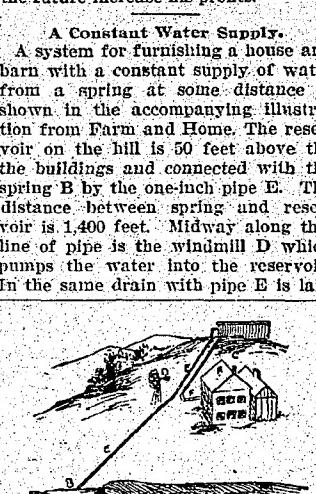
begun his cutting that morning, but he looked at the sky and declined to be advised. He "took no stock in weather reports," and his field would be cut that day. The next morning it was raining, and for five days thereafter it rained. My clover was uncut and saved; my neighbor's crop was ruined. How many others were misled by the fatal brightness of that morning, or what the loss was I don't know.

A careful study of the weather reports has shown me that over 80 per cent of the prognostications given by the Weather Bureau are correct. We farmers have as much right to have this information delivered to us in the day of it as has the merchant in the city.—Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Farming at the Stations.
The farming of a station is sometimes best performed in making examinations of the methods and results of practical farmers who have nothing to do with the experimental part of agriculture, and then in publishing these reports. Often the experiments are conducted under such peculiar conditions at the stations that it would hardly be a fair thing to conclude that the same results would happen on the average farm. The Illinois station seems to realize this, and the opinions and methods of feeding sheep, hogs, and cattle of over one hundred practical farmers and breeders are published in Bulletin thirty-six, making a most interesting summary of the state of feeding and breeding in Illinois. From this we learn that the majority of farmers or breeders whose opinions are given make corn and pasture the chief reliance for feeding, generally fed underground, and even unshelled by the majority, and stall feeding is only occasionally practiced. Very few foods outside of corn and pasture are given, and ensilage, strange to say, is mentioned by only a few of these breeders of beef. On a few other points there is considerable disagreement, and the question of breed preferred varies, although among sheep Shropshires lead by a small majority, and among pigs the Poland-Chinas are the favorites, and among cattle the short-horns.—Germantown Telegraph.

Yield Per Acre.
The farmers of the United States produce less per acre than farmers in Europe, and this means at a greater proportionate expense, as double crops can sometimes be grown for the same outlay of labor. It costs no more to plow an acre of land that produces twenty-five bushels of wheat than for twelve, and nearly the same proportion of labor must be bestowed upon harvesting the smaller field as the larger. It is by compelling the land to produce more per acre that the farmer must in the future increase his profits.

A Constant Water Supply.
A system for furnishing a house and barn with a constant supply of water from a spring at some distance is shown in the accompanying illustration from Farm and Home. The reservoir on the hill is 50 feet above the buildings and connected with the spring B by the one-inch pipe E. The distance between spring and reservoir is 1,400 feet. Midway along this line of pipe is the windmill D which pumps the water into the reservoir. In the same drain with pipe E is laid



CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY.

another returning from the reservoir to the buildings. In the upper part of each building is a smaller reservoir. These are supplied from the larger one on the hill. Where it is impossible to place the larger reservoir high enough to make use of gravity as a means of returning the water to the smaller ones the water can be pumped direct from the spring to the reservoirs in the buildings. In this case it is best that the reservoirs be larger than where they are supplied from one of mammoth size.

The Man Who Kicks.

A man who has a high temper, says a writer, if it is uncontrollable, has no business with a cow. The man who mercilessly kicks a cow can not possibly succeed, for his rough treatment will more often offset all he builds up by extra feeding. If he would be content to kick the side of the barn, or even himself, it would be more sensible, and his end would be gained just as well.

Water Vegetables.

In China many of the shallow pools have their bottoms planted with edible lilies, lotus, water-chestnuts, water spinach and other vegetables which thrive in marshy lands. These grow rapidly, and in the warmer sections produce more than one crop each year. It might be wise to try some of these water vegetables in this country, as they will furnish a greater variety of food than already exists here.

Farm Notes.
The consumption of mutton has largely increased within the past six years, and it will continue to do so. Here is an excellent field for the farmer to handle the mutton breeds.

The Germantown Telegraph says that if a cheese factory is located in a good dairy district and farmers persist in sending only inferior milk to it the closing of that factory is only a question of time.

If the elder does not turn to vinegar it is due to the lack of air (oxygen) and it should be poured out into tubs and a few days again poured into the barrel. Any method of admitting oxygen to the elder will answer.

A damp roosting place is an abomination and yet fowls prefer a wet roost free from lice to a dry one covered with vermin which sap their blood and strength. This will explain why some people's chickens prefer to roost on the ground.

Some sort of pears, notably the Bartlett, Chipp's Favorite and Luciferine, never fail of a crop, and by using care varieties may be planted so as to come in one after another. The pear is a sure crop all the time, and the wonder is that more of them are not to be seen about our farm houses.

LOW NECKS IN FAVOR

COSTUMES THAT SHOW THE SHOULDERS MUCH WORN.

Deplored by So-Called Reformers, but Swagger Folk Will Not Discard Them—Should Be a Law Against Scrawny Women Barling Their Necks.

Fashion's Foibles.
New York Correspondence:

UCH as low-necked dresses are deployed by so-called reformers, they are worn a great deal by swagger folk, and many a beautiful device for enhancing a gown's beauty had its first use on a low-cut costume. The attacks upon this fashion seem to have little effect upon its supporters, who are as many as ever. Indeed, many elderly women now wear low-necked dresses, and there is good reason for extending the fashion to them, if they want to adopt it, for women of gray hairs frequently have very pretty necks. If they are not too plump, an evening gown that is cut low is all right. But in this connection it may be stated with reason that there ought to be a law against any woman's baring her neck if she is not pretty enough to have excuse for so doing. Many of the new forms of low-neck expose the round of the shoulder, the decolletage being straight across the bust, instead of round or square. The change benefits both the full and the thin figures, but the possessor of the former is much inclined these days towards gowns that cover the shoulders.

A very handsome example of this cut is in the initial picture. Its materials are dotted yellow watered silk and ruby velvet. The bodice hooks in front, but the wide pointed plastron hooks over. Caught in the side seams are loose narrow jacket fronts trimmed with yellow lace and ruby bows. The basque is slightly longer in back than in front, and is draped in the center of the back by means of a deep pleat. The left jacket front is wider than the right, as it almost

reaches the center of the top, and is therefore cut away bias toward the bottom in triangular shape. The straps over the shoulder are made of folded velvet, and the full velvet puff sleeves are topped by lace bracelets that reach to the edges of the jacket and form a round collar in back. Heavy silk lines the gored skirt, and its garniture consists of two bands of bits folded velvet caught with velvet bows.

In the second picture there is sketched another low-cut dress that has the shoulders hidden, and it is altogether a very dainty creation. Cut from cream-colored faille, it is garnished with ecru embroidery, ecru and cream mousseline de sole and dark red ribbon. Then jack roses with foliage form bracelets that finish with red satin bows. The bell skirt is quite plain, and the bodice comes inside. Its vest is shirred and plaited mousseline, and it is cut square at the neck in front but round in back. The sleeves consist of a series of mousseline de sole puffs and embroidered epaulettes.

To the uninhabited the thought of a gown cut to leave the shoulder uncovered is a shock, but after comparing the one displayed in the next sketch with the two that have preceded it, it will be seen that appearances favor the former. This is a youthful get-up, made from pale blue silk crepon, with a wide-gored skirt trimmed by a full flounce of lace.

THIS SKIRT AN ACQUIRED TASTE.

reaches the center of the top, and is therefore cut away bias toward the bottom in triangular shape. The straps over the shoulder are made of folded velvet, and the full velvet puff sleeves are topped by lace bracelets that reach to the edges of the jacket and form a round collar in back. Heavy silk lines the gored skirt, and its garniture consists of two bands of bits folded velvet caught with velvet bows.

On the front and are ornamented at the top with cream guipure. The bodice is fitted and fastens on the side, the darts being covered with narrow velvet folds. A white moire collar and chemise ornamental the front, which is further adorned with velvet and buttons, as indicated.

The very latest skirt is cut in godets all around and there is no difference of fullness front and back. Like olives, it is an acquired taste, but it is calculated to display to advantage the magnificence of material, while it does not follow or suggest the lines of the figure. It has the additional distinction of being a product of this century. Almost all fashions are mere revivals; not so this skirt, which never was before. It should fit closely about the waist, the godets forming at the hip line. These start small and swell and widen into veritable billows at the foot, from eight to ten godets serving to fill the entire round. There are two methods of managing the godet skirt. One lines it throughout with stiff crinoline or even haircloth, which keeps the godets in shape, no matter what changes the wearer makes in position. The effect is artificial and stiff, but whatever beauty there may be in the folds is not interfered with. The other method leaves the skirt without any lining but soft silk, and the godets turn and twist with every movement. The effect is odd enough, and more graceful than is the other, but only a very slim person can risk either, for both rob the figure of height.

Copyright, 1894.

With the sleeves of reception and theater dresses, the case is quite different, and they are made so large that even a cape threatens their beauty. The theater wrap, therefore, is a cape that is split into a series of panels. One panel rests lightly on each sleeve, one hangs in the middle of the back, and the front is in two, to admit of the fastening. Of course, there is little warmth about this thing, but the sleeves must be big, so what's to be done?

Some sort of pears, notably the Bartlett, Chipp's Favorite and Luciferine, never fail of a crop, and by using care varieties may be planted so as to come in one after another. The pear is a sure crop all the time, and the wonder is that more of them are not to be seen about our farm houses.

AN OYSTER CULTURE.

When it comes to theater hats wonderful things are worn. The Dutch bonnet and its modifications are the popular idea at present. Almost anything that is flat and very queen-looking may be called a Dutch bonnet. As, for instance, you may put on a very wide fillet band of steel which shall reach over the top of the head to the tips of the ears. From its back edge a skull cap piece of lace or silk extends. At the sides of the skull cap wing-like bows are arranged, and at any unexpected place a couple of steel mercury may rise. That is all, and it will be quite the thing. If you look very queen in it don't be discouraged, but make up your mind, rather, that you have succeeded beautifully. Again, a top of open-work wire, studded in rhinestones, is set on a band of silk, a couple of roses depend on either side, and a flare of sunburst of rhinestones stands up in front. What is that? Why, a reception bonnet, and just the right sort of one, too, according to the current code.

Bluet and cerise are now enjoying great favor and are especially effective in trimmings. The latter is almost too brilliant to be used for whole garments, though occasional examples of it awake the echoes. With bluet it is dif-

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical, stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

The arbitrary use of the word tabule, Or tabules, As applied to Medicinal Tablets, Is a registered trade-mark, Belonging to the Ripon Chemical Company, proprietors of the Standard Family Medicine, Ripon Tablets, sold everywhere at Fifty Cents a box.



Tables: 50c.

Everybody knows what a table is. And yet there are many kinds of tables.

The word table originates from the Latin *tubula*, which means a board.

Tablet is another word, Originating from the French *tablette*.

Literally, it means a shelf—a little table.

Tabule is also a French word, Originating from the Latin *tubula*, And is the plural—of tabule.

Its relation to TABLE And TABLET is close and apparent.

The word tabule, Or tabules, As applied to Medicinal Tablets, Is a registered trade-mark, Belonging to the Ripon Chemical Company, proprietors of the Standard Family Medicine, Ripon Tablets, sold everywhere at Fifty Cents a box.

The World-Famous SWORD.

Since the dial on the south side of the court house was blown out by the late storm, workmen engaged in repairing the damage have made the discovery that the large ball just above the dome and beneath the eagle is inhabited by bees, and that their storage of honey is immense. For several years past it has been claimed that bees occupied this ornamental portion of Alachua's Capitol, but it was generally regarded as an unfounded claim. Late investigation, however, leaves no room to doubt that both the bees and honey are there. It is calculated by those who are presumed to be competent to judge that the ball contains not less than 100 pounds of honey. The bees have selected a home where they are not likely to be seriously disturbed—certainly not to the extent of being robbed. There is probably not another hive of bees in the State provided with a home 250 feet above the level of the sea.— Gainesville (Fla.) Sun.

Beehive in a Courthouse Dome.

A Damascus sword is made of alternate layers of iron and steel, tempered so nicely that the point can be bent back to the hilt, the edge so keen that it will penetrate a coat of mail, and so fine a polish that the Moslem can use it as a looking-glass to arrange his turban.

Honey.

We offer Old Holland Honey for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. ORTHROP & CO., Proprietary Chemists, known as the "Medicinal Chemists of America" for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions made by their firm.

WEST & THOMAS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAR & MARSH, Wholesale Druggists.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 25¢ per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

The Burlington, Boston, the only rail road running really considerately to Colorado Springs, Fall Lake, Ogallala, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullman tourist sleeping car through with.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark st., Chicago.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe old-fashioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and bronchies.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call Dr. Jayne's Sulphur Soap.

Mental

LANDMARK AT SHILOH

FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD TO BE A NATIONAL PARK.

Armies of the Southwest to Be as Well Treated as Their Comrades of the East and Central West—Free Sugar Bill in the Senate.

Contains 3,000 Acres.

The bill creating a national military park out of the battlefield of Shiloh has passed both houses and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. The bill as it passed the Senate appropriated \$75,000, and provided for a park of 3,000 acres. It authorizes the Secretary of War to acquire possession of the land included in the proposed limits either by condemnation or otherwise, but provides that the present occupants may, under an arrangement with the Secretary, remain upon their premises, in which case they are to protect all landmarks either now existing or to be hereafter erected. The park is to be in charge of three commissioners, one of whom shall have served in the army of the Tennessee under General Grant, another in the army of Ohio under General Buell, and the third in the army of the Mississippi under General A. S. Johnson. The general purpose of the bill is set forth in the first section, and is declared to be the preservation of the ground where they fought of the history of one of the most memorable battles of the armies of the Southwest, as has been done for the armies of the East at Gettysburg and for those of the Central West at Chickamauga.

SHAME OF NEW YORK.

Capt. Schmittberger Makes a Clean Breast to Lexow's Committee.

Maximilian C. Schmittberger, captain of police and now in command of the federal district in New York, made a confession before the Lexow Committee Friday to the effect that the entire police system of New York City, with the exception of Capt. Byrnes and a few others, was rotten to the core; that blackmail and bribery, extortion and corruption were common crimes in the department, and that mercenary methods alone actuated his fellow officers. His charges implicated Inspectors Williams and MacAvoy, ex-Inspectors Steers, Police Commissioners James B. Martin and John C. Sheehan, Capt. Price, Gastlin, and Martens, ex-Capt. John Gunnor, and Wardman Dunlap, Robert Vail and James Cannon. Capt. Schmittberger is under indictment to testify before the Senate Committee. Friday, however, he was rearrested and his bail increased. Then he took advantage of an offer of immunity from punishment held out to him by Counsel Goff and made a clean breast of it.

HANGS IN THE SENATE.

House Free Sugar Bill Can Be Taken Up at Any Time.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, says no consideration has yet been given to further tariff legislation which would overcome the disagreements between this country and Germany, France and Austria, as a result of the differential duty on the sugars of those countries. After the German ambassador had made a vigorous protest against the duty, Germany closed her ports against American meat products. Denmark followed suit, and a general commercial warfare between the United States and sugar-producing countries seemed imminent. Under these circumstances it was believed that Congress would take off the differential duty, and thus restore commercial harmony. The subject is ready to be taken up whenever the Senate considers it necessary to get up an independent measure dealing with the differential against foreign countries.

ST. LOUIS BREWRIES CLOSED.

Labor Leaders Claim the Credit for Their Boycott.

The breweries of St. Louis owned by an English syndicate are preparing to concentrate their output in a portion of their property, and with that end in view it is understood that some breweries in their control will soon be closed. The Liberty is being turned into an exclusive ice plant, while the Phoenix and Excelsior will probably be closed shortly, being already on short force. The Beer Drivers' Union officials claim that this move is because of the boycott when labor organizations have been enforcing upon syndicate beer having reduced the sales.

Ex-Gov. Alcorn Dies.

Ex-Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi died at his home, "Eagle's Nest," Thursday. He was 78 years of age, and the most famous man of his State. He was once a member of the United States Senate. He was elected Governor of Mississippi in 1863, defeating Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Meet in Louisville.

Executive Council of the Grand Army of the Republic has decided to hold the twenty-ninth encampment at Louisville, beginning Sept. 8. It is expected 300,000 people will attend.

Not Convinced of Fraud.

The jury could not agree in the case of Durrah, charged with receiving deposits after he knew the Kansas City Deposit and Savings Bank was insolvent.

Fierce Sandstorm in Colorado.

A sandstorm and terrific gale visited Monument, Colo., Thursday. Not a building in the whole town escaped without some damage. There was no loss of life.

Shown in Her Eyes.

The retina of the eyes of Mrs. Winslow Shearman, murdered at Jamestown, N. Y., Saturday, were examined under a microscope magnifying 2,500 diameters and a photograph of her murderer quite clearly revealed. It faded on exposure to the light before a negative could be made.

Hungry Peruvians Riotous.

Over 4,000 hungry women and children, called on President Caceres at Lima, Peru, who ordered them dispersed. Rioting followed, lasting over three hours. Many persons were killed and wounded.

Murdered by Highwaymen.

Jonathan Crumbacker, aged 67, a well-to-do farmer, who lived near Bristol, Ind., was murdered by unknown highwaymen on the public road half a mile from his residence and robbed of \$35 and a silver watch.

Official Is Gone.

William D. S. Anderson, assistant treasurer of Cook County, Ill., for twenty years, is missing. He left the office in the county building Saturday without a moment's notice, failed to send word of his intentions to his wife, and it is feared he has wandered away while temporarily irresponsible.

Legs Poisoned by Stockings.

Mrs. Eva Dooley, of Boston, Ind., had both legs amputated. The amputation was made at the knee, and was made necessary by the poisoned condition of her legs, resulting from wearing red stockings. Her recovery is doubtful.

HAS DIED WITH BOWEN.

Friday Night's Fatality May Put End to Pugilism in America.

The remains of Andy Bowen, the dead pugilist, were interred Monday, and with his body was buried with fighting in New Orleans. The fatal termination of Friday night's contest has had the effect of arousing a fierce sentiment against any more such battles. The newspapers editorially demanded the abolition of the contests. Mayor Fitzpatrick by his prompt revocation of the permit for Saturday night's fight between Ryan and Dempsey showed that he took a serious view of the situation. The Attorney General has discovered that the so-called limited-round contests are prize fights and nothing more, and he has written a letter to the Auditorium Club that he will enter any club which attempts to give another exhibition. It is said that the Governor is greatly scandalized also, and it is therefore certain that there will be no more glove contests of any kind in New Orleans until after the Supreme Court gives its decision, and sporting men are inclined to think the end of pugilism in America is near.

FROM TEXAS TO NEW JERSEY.

Charles Roberts and Family Make the Journey as Tramps.

Charles N. Roberts, his wife and five children, who have tramped this way from Browning, Texas, are housed at police headquarters in Newark, N. J. The eldest of the children is a 14-year-old girl and the youngest is a boy of 6. Roberts says his crops had failed and with \$65 in money, he determined to seek his brother, who, he supposed, was in Newark. While traveling the family lived on charity and slept in barns. At Henderson, Ky., they were all laid up with typhus for a month. At the end of that time all their money was gone. The longest stretch of tramping without a ride of any kind was 25 miles through Indiana and Kentucky. The family arrived in Newark on Saturday morning and Roberts searched the city, but could find no trace of his brother.

CHINA AND HER BLUNDERS.

Native of the Flowery Kingdom Discusses the Causes of Defeat.

K. P. Lee, a native of China, graduate of Yale and former secretary and interpreter of the Chinese minister at Washington, has just returned from his native land. He says words cannot express the blundering and stupidity of China. The war, he predicts, will not cease until the Japanese army marches into Pekin this winter or at the latest next spring. By that time he says China will be completely defeated. He ascribes China's defeat to the corruption of the officials, who have stolen millions of dollars, and to the fact that Japanese young men educated abroad are given positions of trust, whereas China will not give a chance to native youths educated elsewhere than at home.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

Sad Fate of One of a Party of Mexican Prospectors.

A party of citizens which left Hermosillo, Mex., a few weeks ago to explore Tiburon Island in search of gold mines, which, according to tradition, are to be found there, has returned with one missing. The Seris Indians, the cannibalistic tribe who occupy the island, made no hostile demonstration toward the prospectors, but Edward Flores, a young member of the party, became separated from his companions, and although a long search was made for him he could not be found. It is feared that he was kidnapped by the Indians and killed and eaten.

FIVE BLOWN TO DEATH.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in a West Bay City Factory.

By the explosion of the boiler in Russell Bros.' planing mill and box factory at West Bay City Tuesday morning five persons were instantly killed, several others were injured and one is missing.

THE GOVERNMENT WINS.

Judge Carpenter, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, decreed that the telephone patent, 463,565, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emil Berliner, be declared void and delivered up to be canceled. There were two grounds upon which the government attacked the Berliner patent, and on both grounds the court decides against the company, which is not only defeated but has to pay the costs, which are enormous.

The first ground of attack was that its issue had been wrongfully delayed by the American Bell Telephone Company, working through various proceedings of the patent office. The second ground of attack by the government was because substantially the same patent, or a patent substantially covering the same invention, was issued in 1880 to Emile Berliner. The company has the right to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While the Berliner patent was a ground patent, the American Bell Telephone Company has protected itself by special patents in every improvement made. Upon the announcement of this bad news from the stock market from 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 181, and sold later to 104 and 103, more than 700 changing hands. The value of the patent involved is said to be \$20,000.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLIERY BURNED.

Fire at Spring Hill collieries, Halifax, N. S., throws out of work 400 men and involves a property loss of about \$100,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$2.75 to \$2.85; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.60 to \$7.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$4.25 to \$5.50; corn, No. 2, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; butter, choice creamery, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; eggs, fresh, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; potatoes, car. lots, per bushel, 50c to 80c.

INDIANAPOLIS—CATTLE SHIPPING.

Fire at Spring Hill collieries, Halifax, N. S., throws out of work 400 men and involves a property loss of about \$100,000.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLIERY BURNED.

Fire at Spring Hill collieries, Halifax, N. S., throws out of work 400 men and involves a property loss of about \$100,000.

DETROIT—CATTLE.

\$2.50 to \$2.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 1, white, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, yellow, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, No. 2, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TOLEDO—CATTLE.

\$2.50 to \$2.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 1, white, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, yellow, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, No. 2, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

INDIANAPOLIS—CATTLE.

\$2.50 to \$2.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 1, white, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, yellow, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, No. 2, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CINCINNATI—CATTLE.

\$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$4.25 to \$7.50; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, mixed, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; corn, No. 2, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, No. 2, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DETROIT—CATTLE.

\$2.50 to \$2.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 1, white, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, yellow, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats, No. 2, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; rye, No. 2, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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DETROIT—CATTLE.